



Rules of Procedures

G20 Kyunghee Summit 2018

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I. General Rules

1. **Scope:** The rules of procedure introduced in this document are applicable to KIMUN Conference. This ROP will be applied to regular committees that include General Assembly and Security Council. If any modifications are needed, the Secretariat will make proper changes and notify in advance.
2. **Language:** English will be the official and working language of the conference.
3. **Decorum:** Participants of KIMUN should follow the rules of the conference and show their respect towards their fellow delegates, the Secretariat, Dais members, and conference staff. The Secretariat has the right to order any inappropriate behavior of participants. Delegates shall present themselves in formal attire during the whole conference, and the use of electronic devices will not be allowed during formal debate. The Secretariat is not responsible for lost or stolen property. Participants must be present for more than 4 sessions to receive a certificate of participation and letter of excuse.
4. **Quorum:** A quorum is the minimum number of delegates required to be present for the committee to proceed with the formal debate. When two-thirds of the committee members are present, the quorum shall be made. For the Security Council, more than 9 members should be present in order to pass a resolution
5. **Statements by the Secretariat:** Secretary-General or any member of the Secretariat may at any time make either written or oral statements to the committee during the conference.
6. **Delegation of Authority:** Participants must follow instructions from any faculty member or conference staff member, both inside and outside of committee sessions. Secretary-General of the conference may expel any participant not abiding by the rules in this document.

Rules Governing Formal Debate

During the formal debate, all delegates are required to follow the rules of procedure and maintain decorum. Formal debate can be divided into the following segments:

Rule.1-1 Roll Call

Before proceeding with the formal debate, the Chair will conduct the roll call. Chair will call out the names of member states in alphabetical order. Upon announcement, the delegate or delegation representing the aforementioned member state should raise his/her placard and say "Present" or "Present and voting". Observers should say "Present" when their international Organization is called since they have no voting rights.

Rule.1-2 Agenda Setting

Since G20 has a single agenda for each committee, there would be no agenda setting. So after the roll call, it automatically continues with opening the speaker's list.

Rule.1-3 Establishment of the General Speaker's List

Once the agenda has been set, the Chair will open a General Speaker's list for the set agenda. The Chair will ask if there's any delegate wishing to speak and add them to the list. Though delegates cannot add the name of representing country through other forms, delegates may remove its country's name from the Speaker's list by writing to the Chair. Delegates may address the committee only when given the permission by the Chair and delegates will be given 90 seconds to speak. No follow-ups are granted in KIMUN. The Chair has the right to order if delegates make remarks irrelevant to the subject under discussion. The names of delegates who were absent from the committee when recognized by the Chair will be moved to the end of the Speaker's list.

Rule.1-4 Yields

When there is a remaining time after a delegate finishes his/her speech, delegates may yield the remaining time. Yielding is not allowed during Caucuses and it is allowed for only once. There are three different types of yields:

- **Yield time back to Chair**

Upon yielding the remaining back to Chair, a delegate chooses to give the time back to Chair and the Chair will proceed with the rest of the proceedings.

- **Yield time to another delegate**

His/her remaining time will be given to another delegate nominated by the delegate. This can only be made under mutual agreement between two parties. Delegates cannot yield the yielded time.

- **Yield time to Points of Information (Open Points of Information)**

When delegates yield the remaining time to points of information (open points of information), delegates are subjected to points of information posed by other delegates. The Chair will ask if there are any delegates wishing to make points of information.

**If the delegate exceeded the time limit, the Chair may deny the right to yield.

Rule.1-5 Points and Motions

After delegates fully utilize the allocated speaking time or when the Speaker's list expires, the Chair will ask for points or motions from the committee. At this point of time, delegates can raise points or motions according to his/ her needs. There are five types of Points:

| POINT | DESCRIPTION | INTERRUPT SPEAKER |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Point of Order | Points of order are used when delegates believe the Chair has made an error in the running of the committee. Delegates should specify only the errors they believe were made in the formal committee procedure. | YES |
| Point of Parliamentary Inquiry | When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry in order to ask the Chair a question regarding the rules of procedure. | NO |
| Point of Personal Privilege | Points of personal privilege are used to inform the Chair of a physical discomfort a delegate is experiencing, such as the inability to hear another delegate's speech. | YES |
| Point of Information | After a delegate has given a speech in formal debate, he or she may yield time to points of information, which is accepting questions from other delegates concerning the speech. | NO |
| Point of Clarification | When a resolution has been introduced to the floor by the | NO |

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| | one of the sponsors through a speech, other delegates may ask the speaker regarding the wordings, vocabularies and abbreviation forms of words in the resolution. | |
|--|---|--|

Points do not require debates and voting, whereas motions require debates and voting. Motions cannot interrupt Speaker's, whereas some points can interrupt Speaker's. There are eight types of Motions:

| MOTION | DESCRIPTION | DEBATABLE | VOTE TO PASS | TYPE OF VOTE |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------|---------------------|--------------|
| Motion to Suspend the Meeting | Suspending the meeting means calling for a moderated or un-moderated caucus. When moving to suspend the meeting, delegates should specify the purpose for and length of the suspension. | NO | SIMPLE MAJORITY | PROCEDURAL |
| Motion to Adjourn Meeting | Adjourning the meeting ends the committee until next year. | NO | SIMPLE MAJORITY | PROCEDURAL |
| Motion to Adjourn Session | The motion is commonly used to end a committee session for the purpose of lunch or dinner. It requires an immediate vote. | NO | SIMPLE MAJORITY | PROCEDURAL |
| Motion to Close Debate | Closing debate allows the committee to move into voting procedure. Once a delegate feels that his or her country's position has been made clear, that there are enough draft resolutions on the floor and that all other delegates are ready, he or she can move for the closure of debate. | 2 Against | TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY | PROCEDURAL |

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Rules of Procedure

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|----------------------------------|--|----|------|------|
| Motion to Introduce Draft report | A motion to introduce a draft resolution or amendment is used when a delegate wants to introduce a report to the committee. However, to introduce a draft report, it needs to be approved by the Chair first. Approved draft resolutions and amendments will have numbers according to the standard numbering. | NO | NONE | NONE |
|----------------------------------|--|----|------|------|

*Since G20 only has a single agenda for each committee, it does not have any motion regarding setting, resuming and tabling the agenda

In G20, points and motions will be in order according to the precedence listed below:

1. Point of Personal Privilege
2. Point of Order
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
4. Motion to Adjourn the Meeting
5. Motion to Adjourn the Session
6. Motion to Suspend the Meeting for Unmoderated Caucus
7. Motion to Suspend the Meeting for Moderated Caucus
8. Motion to Introduce Draft Report
10. Motion to Close Debate

*Point of Information and Point of Clarification are available only when the Chair asks for.

Rule.1-7 Caucuses (Informal Debate)

There are two different types of Informal Debate in KIMUN: Moderated Caucus and Unmoderated Caucus.

Moderated Caucus

The purpose of the Moderated Caucus is to facilitate substantial debate at critical junctures in the discussion. A motion to suspend the debate for a Moderated Caucus is in order at any moment of debate when the floor is open. In a Moderated Caucus, the Chair will temporarily depart from the General Speaker's list and call upon delegates to speak. To make this motion, delegates must explain the purpose of the caucus, specify time duration for the caucus, and individual speaking time. The duration of Moderated Caucus is recommended not to exceed twenty minutes. However, the Chair has the right to rule the motion out of order. No motions are in order during a moderated caucus. The Chair also has the right to end a moderated caucus early, if no delegate wishes to speak during the caucus.

Unmoderated Caucus

The purpose of the Unmoderated Caucus is to enable delegates to be free from physical barriers and facilitate intense debate. During Unmoderated Caucuses, delegates may move around and discuss without any bindings. A motion for an Unmoderated Caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. Raising this motion, delegates should specify a time limit for the caucus. However, he/she does not need to specify the purpose of it. The Chair has the right to rule the motion out of order.

Rule.1-8 Voting

In G20, two types of voting exist: Procedural voting and Consensus voting. Roll call voting and Reordering Draft Resolutions are not in order in G20 Kyunghee Summit. NGOs have no voting rights, and they only have rights to speak.

Procedural Voting

Procedural voting is related to the way the committee proceeds, as opposed to the actual content on the topic being discussed. All voting cases except for those on Draft Resolution and Amendment are procedural. Delegates must vote on all procedural voting since no abstentions are allowed. Most procedural voting requires a simple majority to pass.

Voting Regarding Reports

Unlike other MUN conferences, G20 has report instead of resolution. Therefore, substantive voting is not allowed in this G20 conference. All votes regarding the report will proceed as a consensus form which means, one "Against" vote can make the report fail.

Rule.1-9 Session Procedure

Each delegates of G20 Kyunghee Summit will participate 6 sessions for two days. Debate & Lobbying sessions will be held on 1st ~ 4th sessions. On 5th Session, Delegates will write a report part by part. Votings will be proceeded on the last session.

Rule.1-10 Report

After the debate, delegates have to write a report as a result. There is no specific format of report, however, delegates should categorize the report in proper category. No amendments are needed. Delegates can freely amend the report during the 5th Session.

Process of Introduction

Once a draft report has approved by the Chairs and Secretariats, it can be copied and distributed to the committee. Then, one of the representative delegates may raise a motion to introduce a draft report. The main submitter will have 3 minutes to speak. After the speech, the report will be voted section by section. No against is allowed in order to pass.

<Report Example>

Agenda : Exchange of Technology for promoting development

Member States : France, Germany, India, Italy, Mexico, Russian Federation, United States of America, United Kingdom

1. Technology Bank and trades-Sustainable Development
 - in order to promote technologies inside the LEDCs
 - Networking system(sharing among nations' status and circumstances) in order to investigate the exact status on the local area
 - Choosing proper technologies each nations are needed
 - trade can be a benefit for both nations as a sort of an incentives

(Giving Technologies from developed countries to developing countries, in order to make same levels to trade, after teaching the technologies, trade can be made equally in competitive world market)

- Fund can be organized with Technology Bank members for the cost of operation the organization and mechanism

2. Models

- Developed countries : provide technology and capitals(investment)
 - a) what kind of technology?
 - b) Ex) pesticides or medicines for vegetable that can increase yields and produces better taste grains.

LEDCs

- A. Policy in paying back
- A.1) Establishing the global advisory monitoring network of policy, intellectual property and organizations, which aim to assure the fair trade among LEDCs and developed countries; which link public-private partnerships on collaborative intellectual property systems and licensing; which provides appropriate information to LEDCs including the value of technology; in both headquarter and local branch, through founding international network of technology assessment centres or relevant advisory groups in order to provide policymakers with policy.

- A.2) provide guarantees after the technology working on and when it possibly making profits. (technologies from developed countries, certain amount - ex. 10 percent - of money can be paid back)
- A.2) privilege rights of joint venturing and R&D with local businesses: ex. Shanghai Motors-Hyundai Motors (joint venture in 2000s) => providing priority rights of operating local business
- B. facilitating the utilization of transferred technology
- B.1) Establishing the management and coordination headquarter structure within the UN; provided by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; to support the mechanism and the forum at the global level, regional and subregional cooperative mechanism, to promote investment and technology transfer by promoting partnerships among existing global and regional centers.
- B.2) Establishing the advisory groups - Local Branch of networks of science foundation, networks of business incubators, networks of intellectual property and organizations, which would support research funding, venture funding, international information exchange and cooperation. It also would support business plans and product development by linking entrepreneurs and start-ups and various UN and non-UN support programmes.

3. Patent Problem (Intellectual Property Rights; IPR)

- Multinational Corporations (MNCs) regulations
- regulating or setting limitations about patent for essential technologies that is needed in developing and developed countries
- assuring developing countries to keep TRIPS agreement (which is an international agreement within WTO that sets down the minimum policy-level of IP rights) by entertaining UN advisory groups to advise on binding legal policies
- Accessing easily from the undeveloped and developing nations regarding restraints
- licensing policy: WTO & UN advisory groups monitor/oversee the trade
- helping developing countries to easily access the patent (utilizing TFM)
- holding price ceiling / price floor policy (by WTO & UN advisory groups cooperating with each governments) to keep the minimum interest of developing countries (regarding necessary technologies such as food/medicine industry)

4. Agricultural (Food Security)

- Applying the model of exchange of technology with guarantee between the developed and developing nation to the market of agriculture.
- Providing technology regarding agriculture to nations that have relevant climate and adequate space for production.
- Returning what the developing nations have received, technologies, developing nations provide guarantees or opportunity for joint ventures.
- Providing the products produced with the technology in lower cost to those nations or companies that have invested technology or subsidies.
- Helping the states to provide food security through utilizing transferred technology into their policy, with the assistance from UN advisory groups